(c) to (e) A backlog is supply of LPG refills occurs occasionally in some areas mainly due to inadequate bottling capacity, transportation bottlenecks, industrial relations problems of distributors etc. Year-wise and State-wise details of complaints received from consumers are not maintained. All complaints regarding delay in supply of refills are investigated and urgent remedial action is taken. There has been an increase in the backlog since January, 1986 mainly in the Northern part of the country owing to inadequate bottling at some bottling plants.

Kahal Gaon Thermal Power Project

874. SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land for the Kahal Gaon Thermal Power Project has been acquired by the Bihar Government and transferred to the project authority;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the delay in the acquisition of land the work of the Kahal Gaon Thermal Project has not made any progress; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the constraints in the speedy execution of the project whether Government have already given money to the Bihar Government to acquire land for the project; and what steps Government have taken to complete the project in time?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Of the 3200 acres of land requisitioned by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project in Bihar, the State Government have so far handed over an area of 823 acres to the NTPC who have deposited the necessary funds with the State authorities for acquisition of land. Handing over of the bulk of the land during current year will be necessary for timely execution of the project.

Construction activities have already commenced at the Project site and site levelling work for the main plant area has been awarded. The work of developing infrastructural activities at the site is also progressing. The first unit of the project is scheduled to be commissioned in 1990-91.

Chronic power shortage in Delhi

875. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi suffers from the gap power shortage and if so, what is the gap between its requirement and the supply in Delhi;

(b) what are the anticipated figures for the annual requirement of power in Delhi and the supply until 1990 and details of the measures being taken, if any, to bridge the gap;

(c) what are the details of the power losses in Delhi because of different factors such as faulty transmission lines and unauthorized usage; and

(d) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken by Govt. to reduce these losses?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE). (a) No, Sir. There is no power shortage in Delhi.

(b) As per 12th Annual Electric Power Survey in Delhi, the peak power requirement of Delhi at the end of 7th Five Year Plan i.e. 1989-90 is expected to be 1373 MW. To meet the increased demand, DESU is installing gas turbine units of 30 MW each and 2 thermal units of 67.5 MW each. National Capital Region

Thermal Station at Muradnagar with a capacity of 840 MW is also being installed. Delhi will also get its share from the new Central Stations being set up in Northern Region.

(c) and (d) The present power losses in Delhi on account of different factors are about 18 per cent DESU is conducting surprise raids from time to time to detect and curb theft of electricity. The distribution system is also being strengthened for reducing technical losses.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में कोयला खान

876. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में आने वाली कोयला खानों की संख्या के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और वहां पर कोयला की मात्रा कितनी है; और

(ग) उनके विस्तार के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के उपक्रमों के नियंत्रण के अधीन 421 कोयला खानें हैं । उनका विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

कोल इंडिया और इसकी सहायक कंपनियां	—	417
दामोदर घाटी निगम	—	1
इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी	—	3

वर्ष 1984–85 में उपर्युक्त खानों में 131.19 मिलियन टन कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ था । वर्ष 1985–86 के लिए 134.65 मिलियन टन कोयले के उत्पादन की आशा है ।

(ग) प्रत्येक खान का विस्तृत अध्ययन करने के बाद, चुनिंदा खानों के विस्तार और उनके पुनर्निर्माण की योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं। इन योजनाओं के आधार हैं कोयले के भंडारों की उपलब्धता, अपेक्षित पूंजी निवेश और परियोजना की समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था । इस प्रकार अनेक विद्यमान खानों का पुनर्निर्माण-कार्य सतत प्रक्रिया के रूप में शुरू किया जा रहा है ।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

877. **श्री चिमन भाई मेहता**
श्री रामसिंह भाई पातलीया
भाई राठवा :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1-1-86 से 14-2-86 की अवधि के दौरान भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के पेट्रोलियम डीजल, मिट्टी के तेल और खाना पकाने की गैस की कीमतों में वृद्धि की गई थी ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और कितनी वृद्धि की गयी थी;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या जनता इससे बार-बार परेशान होती रही है और इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का विरोध करती रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?